

Acronyms and terminology used in this report

Air Attack – Light aircraft (airplane or helicopter) that carries the ATGS.

ASM – Aerial Supervision Module, light twin-engine airplane that combines the lead plane function and tactical supervision (pilot and air tactical group supervisor (ATGS), 2 people).

ATMU – Atmospheric Theodolite Meteorological Unit.

CWN – Call when needed, refers to aircraft that have a call when needed contract with an agency.

DOD – Department of Defense (**DDQ** also used in some tables in this report).

EXCL – Exclusive use contract, refers to aircraft that have an exclusive use contract with an agency.

FUMT – Fire Use Management Team.

IA – Initial attack.

IMT – Incident Management Team.

Infrared – Aircraft outfitted with infrared sensing equipment.

Large fire – The NICC defines a large fire as 100 acres or greater in timber fuel models, 300 acres or greater in grass/brush fuel models, or a Type 1 or Type 2 Incident Management Team assigned to the fire.

Lead Plane – Light twin-engine airplane that guides air tankers over a fire.

MAFFS - Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (National Guard C-130 aircraft).

PAX – Passengers.

RAWS – Remote Automated Weather Station.

ROSS – Resource Ordering and Status System.

Starter, Repeater, and Tactical preceded by four numbers – all refer to portable radio kits.

SEAT – Single engine air tanker.

Type – 1, 2, 2-IA, and 3 – Various resources are “typed.” Type designation refers to the capability or configuration of a particular resource.

UTF – Unable to fill request.